DAILY STATE SENTINEL. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED STRET MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, OFFICER THE POSTOFFICE. ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors. THE BURE DE No. One copy, one year..... \$7 00 One copy, one month..... Delivered by the carrier within the city, 15 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Agents will be supplied at 12 cents a week. City subscribers will be held responsible for papers left at their houses after they have removed, or when they wish them discontinued, unless potice is given at the of-No paper sent without pre-payment, or continued longer than paid for. Copies of the Damy SENTINE can be had at the office each morning, and the WERRLY SENTINEL each Mon-day morning, neatly eveloped, for mailing. WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT One Dollar and Fifty Cls.a Year, PAYABLE INVAHILLY IN ADVANCE. RATES OF ADVERTISING. 1.25 1.87 2.50 3.12 3.75 4.37 5.00 5.62 6.20 1.50 2.25 3.00 3.75 4.50 5.25 6.00 6.75 7.50 75 2.62 3.50 4.37 5.25 6.12 7.00 7.87 8.75 1.50 3.75 5.00 6.25 7.50 8.75 10.00 11.25 12.50 3.00 4.50 6.00 7 50 9.00 10.50 12.00 13.50 15.00 5.00 7.50 10.00 12.50 15.00 17.50 20.00 22.50 25.00 7.00 10.25 13.50 16.75 20.00 23.25 26.50 29.75 33.00 4.50 13.75 19.00 24.25 29.50 34 75 40.00 45.00 50.00 9.25 15.00 21.25 27.00 33.00 40.00 45.00 50.00 55.00 m... 11.00 18.00 25.00 30.50 37.50 45.50 52.50 57.50 02.50 m. 13.00 20.50 28.50 35.50 43.50 50.00 57.50 65.00 70.00 12m 15.00 25 00 35.00 45.00 55.00 65.00 75.00 85.00 95.00 ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY. One square, one insertion \$0 75 two 11 00 four 44 2 00 For each subsequent insertion, and for each insertion of each additional square-----Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly SENTINE will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added. Business Notices published in the local columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged for each insertion \$1; if over ten lines, ten cents per line. Charges will be made for inserting the notices of the following Orders, Societies and Associations at the rates named, to be paid in advance: Military Companies, Order of Odd Fellows, Masonic Orders, Benevolent Societies and Singing Societies. For each notice not exceeding 8 lines 25 cents for each nsertion; over eight lines at this rate. Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; without notice free Marriage Notices 50 cents. Notices of Festivals, Pienes and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regular Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of world. Also instruction Books for nearly all musical in-Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double Advertisements making less than three lines, inserted once in the Daffy, will be charged fifty cents. Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly. Announcing candidates for offices of every description lady in the country should be without it. Orders by mail to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the paily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in though the person ordering were present. Remit money all cases, paid in advance. Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication. ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel. J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company. BUSINESS DIRECTORY. BANKERS. ARRISONS' BANK .- No. 19 East Washington street LIVERY STABLES. A LLEN & HINSLEY, Livery and Sale Stables, in the rear of the Palmer House. june5-dly FOUNDRIES. DAVIS & CO., Union Foundry, Delaware street, opposite Union Depot. ASSELMAN & VINTON, Washington Foundry and Machine Works, east end Union Depot. my29 REAL ESTATE AGENTS. RANCIS SMITH, formerly Delzell & Smith, Real Estate Agent and Tax Payer, 37 East Washington McKERNAN & PIERCE, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, 10% East Washington street. WM. Y. WILEY, Real Estate Agent and Stock Bro-ker, 103; East Washington street. may14 BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS. C. MAYHEW & CO., Wholesale dealer in Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, No. 4 Roberts' Block, opposite ion Depot, Indianapolis, Ind. DAM KNODLE & SON, manufacturers and dealers A in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, No. 32 East Wash-BOOKS AND STATIONERY. BOWEN, STEWART & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in Books and Stationery, and Printers' Materials, West Washington street. DRUGS AND MEDICINES. TILKY M. LOWRY, DREGGIST .- Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Botanic, Patent and other Medicines, Notions and Perfumery No. 49 Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis. INTOMLINSON & COX, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 18 East Washington street, Indianapolis. R. BEOWNING, Druggist, and dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuff, Glass, Glassware, Perfumery. Sc., No. 22, West Washington street. BRY GOODS. T & H. GLENN & CO., New York Store, Dry Goods wholesale and Retail, Glenns' Block, East | STOVES AND TIN WARE. THARLES COX, dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., No. 11 West Washington street. BOOK BINDERS. TAMPBELL & BOYLES, Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 37 East Washington st., east of Glenn's Block, up stairs, Indianapolis. OUGLAS & PALMER, Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 363, East Washington street, over Alford, Mills & Co's Grocery. CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE. THAS. E. HAWTHORN, Importer of China, Glass and Queensware, No. 83 East Washington st., ndianapolis, Indiana. Also, Dealer in Stoneware. dec26 MERCHANT TAILORS. REPERICK GEPPER, Merchant Tailor, and dealer

DAILY STATE SENTINEL

VOLUME X.

DRY COODS.

No. 28 East Washington Street.

DELAINS, VALENCIAS,

VALENCIENNES LACE,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

REDUCED 25 PER CENT

VELVET BONNETS AT COST

D. J. CALLINAN, Prop'r.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.

EW seven-octave Pianos, in rosewood cases, iron

frames, an I over-strung bass, for \$150; with mould-

es, \$160; with mouldings, carved legs, and inlaid name

board, \$175, \$185, \$200, and upwards; the same, with

pearl keys, \$225. \$250. &c. The above Pianos, though

cheap, are excellent. Second-hand Planos at \$25, \$40.

\$50, \$60, \$75, and \$100. New Melodeons from \$30 up-

MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC.

We publish handreds of different pieces of Music, a

struments, select Band Music, the Day School Bell, Sun-

day School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2, Patriotic Song Book, Harp

of Freedom, &c., &c. Our C TALOGUE, which is run-

NINHED FREE AS AIR to all who send for it, contains lists

of all our varieties of music, with prices attached. No

COFFEE.

GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

Put up in tin foil Pound papers, 48 in a box, and in

bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 30 cents. We put up

JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO

and SUPERIOR COFFEE.

We believe our Coffee to be better than any ground

Coffee now in use. All orders address to us or to our

Agents, Messrs. Place & Young, 183 Chambers street,

corner Washington street, New York City, will receive

The retail trade supplied by first class jobbing houses

TABER & PLACE.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,

No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

in a registered letter or by express.

prompt attention.

dec22-d3m

in the various cities.

COTTON HOSE,

LACE SETS,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

MISSES' UNDERWEAR,

DRESS GOODS,

LACE HDKFS.

LISLE THREAD GLOVES.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

\$150.

CLOTH GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

MERINOES, VELOURS,

LACE COLLARS.

SONTAGS, SCARFS,

WOOL HOSE,

LINEN POCKET HOKES,

HOODS, NUBIAS,

\$150.

THE HOLIDAYS

Trains Arrive.

Trafus Arrive.

Trains Arrive.

Trains Arrive.

DAILY SENTINEL

INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

6:00 A. M..... 7:30 A. M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND COLUMBUS VIA UNICA.

5:20 A. M............ Express................................ 1:35 P. M.

9:10 P. M Accommodation 10:45 A. M.

5:00 A. M..... 9:55 A. M.

11:15 A. M 205 P M.

INPIANAPOLIS AND COLUMBUS SHORT LINE, VIA DAYTON.

7:10 P. M. 9:35 P. M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINSATI RAILEGAD.

NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO ROAD-GREENCASTLE JUNCTION

5:00 P. M......Express...........11:25 A. M.

11:05 A. M...... Freight, Daily 2:00 P. M.

11-00 A. M..... 4:50 A. M.

6-25 P. M...... 10:40 A. M.

PERU ANDINDIANAPOLISRAILEGAD.

Trains Leave. Trains Arrive.

10:20 P. M....... Chicago Express 4:30 P. M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON BAILBOAD.

6:30 A. M Accommodation 4:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILEOAD.

7:45 A. M. Mail 5:00 A. M.

9:00 P.M...... 8:30 P.M.

ARRIVALS.

Jeffersonville and Louisville 8:45 P. M.

Lafayette and Chicago 6:00 P. M.

Bellefontaine way mail 8:30 P. M.

Bellefontaine through mail 7:35 A. M.

Central through mail.... 730 A. M.

Gincinmetithrough mail..... 1050 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

DRY GOODS.

THESE GOODS WERE

REMEMBER,

[NO. 265.]

condemned and sold as enemies' property.

their allegations in that behalf

U TRICT OF INDIANA, 83:

Jonn H. REA, Clerk.

in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday

of Feb uary next, at ten o'clock on the forenoon of that

day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make

TINITED STATES OF AMERICA, DIS-

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the

District Court of the United States, within and for the

Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 13th day of

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Per I. S. Bigglow, Deputy.

je13'62-dly

Jeffersonville and Louisville mail.

Arrival and

Departure, or Closing of Mails.

LAYAYETTE BAILROAD.

2:05 Р. М.

......10:10 P. M

INDIANA CENTRAL HAILWAY.

8-2P P. M.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1863.

ANNUALS.

NUMBER 3,845.

GREAT SPEECH

OF THE

HON. C. I. VALLANDIGHAM

UPON THE WAR, LATELY DELIVERED IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES -HIS VIEWS OF

THE CRISIS -HIS PROPOSED REMEDY .- HE DE

MANDS THE STOPPAGE OF THE WAR .- HIS IDEA

From the Washington Congressional Globe of the 15th

MR VALLANDIGHAM - Indorsed at the recent

election within the same district for which I still

hold a seat on this floor, by a majority four times

greater than ever before, I speak to day in the

name and by the authority of the people who,

for six years, have intrusted me with the office of

a Representative. Loyal, in the true and highest

sense of the word, to the Constitution and the

Union, they have proved themselves devotedly

attached to and worthy of the liberties to secure

which the Union and the Constitution were es

tablished. With candor and freedom, therefore,

as their Representative, and with much plainness

of speech, but with the dignity and decency due

to this presence, I propose to consider the STATE

of the Union to day, and to inquire what the

duty is of every public man and every citizen in

It is now two years, sir, since Congress assembled soon

after the Presidential election. A sectional auti-slavery

party had just succeeded through the forms of the Con-

stitution. For the first time a President had been chosen

upon a platform of avowed hostility to an institution pe

culiar to nearly one-half of the States of the Union, and had himself proclaimed that there was an irrepressible

conflict because of that institution between the States:

and that the Union could not endure "part slave and part free." Congress met. therefore, in the midst of the pro-

foundest agisation, not here only but throughout the en-

tire South. Revolution glared upon us. Repeated efforts for conciliation and compromise were attempted in

Congress and our of it. All were rejected by the party

just coming into power, except only the promise in the

sent of a majority of that party, both in the Senate and

House, that Congress - not the Executive - should never

be authorized to abolish or interfer, with slavery in the

States where it existed South Carolina seceded; Georgie,

Alabama, Florida, Mis-is-ippi Louisiana and Texas speed

By followed The Confederate Government was estat-

lished. The other slave States held back. Virginia de-

manded a Peace Congress. The Commissioners met, and,

after some time, agreed upon terms of final adjustment. But neither in the Senate nor the House were they al-

lowed even a respec ful consideration. The President

elect left his home in February, and journeyed toward the

capital, Jesting as he came; proclaiming that the crist-

was only artificial, and that "nobody was hurt." He en

the 4 h of March he was inaugurated, surrounded t

tered this city un er cover of night and in disguise. On

soldiery; and, swearing to support the Constitution of the

platform of his party should be the law unto him. From

premeditated decrit, the policy of peace was p oclaimed,

even to the evacuation of Sainter and the other Federal

forts and arsenals in the secoded States. Why that policy

But just after the spring elections, and the se

cret meeting in this city of the Governors of sev

eral Northern and Western States, a fleet of -

vessels, carrying --- men, was sent down osten

sibly to provision Fort Sumter. The authorities

of South Carolina eagerly accepted the chal

lenge, and bombarded the fort into surrender,

while the fleet fired not a gun, but, just as soon

and without the advice or consent of Congress,

bloodiest and saddest in history, lighted up the

whole heavens. Virginia forthwith seceded.

North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas fol-

lowed. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and

a week from the proclamation, the line of the

Confederate States was transferred from the Cot-

ton States to the Potomac, and almost to the

Ohio and the Missouri, and their population and

with the fury of a hurricane Never in history

was anything equal to it. Men, somen and chil

dren, native and foreign born. Church and State,

clergy and laymen, were all swept along with the

current. Distinction of age, sex, station, party,

In the North and West, too, the storm raged

this the very crisis of the Great Revolution.

of January.

OF THE RELATIONS OF THE STATES.

OPTICIAN.



jan10-eowdaw

CLOAKS. &C. United States, announ ed in the same breath that the that moment all hope of peaceable adjustment fied. But f r a little while, either with unsteadfast sincerity, or in THE LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY!

The Difficulties of the Times are | was suddenly abandoned, time will fully disclose, Past.

O more trouble in procuring a handsome Chak or Mantilla for a price to suit every Lady in Indianapo-

IVENS & CO.

as the flag was struck, bore away and returned to Have litted up and opened their the North It was Sunday, the 14th of April, CLOAK, FUR AND MANTILLA HOUSE, 1861; and that day the President, in fatal haste IN THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, ON MERIDIAN

issued his proclamation, dated the next day, calling out seventy five thousand militia for three months, to repos-ess the forts, places and proper-We are now prepared to furnish Cloaks and Furs to ty seized from the United States, and commanding the insurgents to disperse in twenty days. every Lady that has not already purchased their Winter garments. We will sell the balance of our large stock of Again the gage was taken up by the South, and

The Children's Department

Is particularly attended to, and a full assortment kept | Missouri were in a blaze of agitation, and, within

We will also furnish

House in the Western Country.

BLACK SILKS

From 24 to 36 inches wide, all of the best quality, lighting men doubled. at lower rates than the same can now be purchased by our stock, as we can supply them at Eastern prices.

We invite the Country Merchants to call and examine IVENS & CO., Philadelphia Cloak, For and Mantilla House, South

DRY COODS.

Merkdian street, Indianapolis, 1nd.

perished in an instant. Thousands bent before the tempest; and here and there only was one found bold enough, foolkardy enough it may have been, to bend not, and upon him it fell as a con-um ng fire. The spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, almost extinct in the Old World, now, by some mos erious from gration, appeared incarnate in the New. Social relations were dissolved; triendships broken up; the ties of family and kin it d -napped asunder. Stripes and hanging were overywhere threatened, some times executed Assa-similar was invoked; slander sharpened his touch; falsehold crushed truth to the earth; reason flet; madness reigned. Not justice only escaped to the skies, but peace returned to the bosom of God, whence she came. The gospel of love perished; hate set enthroned, and the sacrifices of haman blood smoked upon But the reign of the mot was inaugurated only to be supplanted by the iron domination of arbi-0

FOR

0

Clocks and Furs from 30 to 40 per cent. less than any thus the flames of a civil war, the grandest, the

trary powers. Constitutional limitation was broken down; habeas corpus fell; liberty of the press, of speech, of the person, of mails, of travel, of one's own house, and of religion; the right to bear arms, due process of law, judicial trial, trial by jury, trial at all; every badge and maniment of treedom in republican government or kingly government-all went down at a blow; the chief law officer of the crown-i beg pardon, sir, but it is easy to fall into this courtly language-the Attorney General, first of all men, proclaimed in the United States the maxim of Roman servicity; Whatever pleases the President, that is law! Pris one s of State were then his theard of here. Midnight and arbitrary arrests commenced; travel was interdicted; trade embargoed; passports demanded; Bastiles were introduced; strange oaths invented; a secret police organized; "piping" began; informers multiplied; spies now first appeared in America. The right to declare war, to raise and support armies, and to provide and muntain a nexy was usurped by the Executive; and in a little more than two months a naval and hand force of over three hundred thousand men were in the field or upon the sea. An army of public plunderers followed, and corruption strugat home.

cled with power in friendly strife has the mastery On the 4th of July Congress met, not to seek peace, nor to rebuke the usurpation, nor to restrain power; not certainly to deliberate; not even to legislate, but to register and varily the edicts and acts of the Executive; and in your language. sir, upon the first day of the session, to invoke a universal bantism of fire and blood amid the rour of cannon and the dia of battle. Free speech was had only at the risk of a prison; possibly of life. Opposition was silenced by the herce clamor of "disloyalty." All business not of war was voted out of order. Five hundred thousand men, an immense mavy, and two hundred and fifty millions of money were speedily granted. In twenty, at most in sixty days, the rebeliion was to be crushed out. To doubt it was treason, Abject sebmission was demanded. Lay down your arms, sue for peace, surrender your leaders -forfeiture, death-this was the only language heard on this floor. The galleries responded: the corridors echoed; and contractors and placemen and other venal patriots everywhere gnashed upon the friends of peace as they passed by. In five weeks seventy-eight public and private acts without delay and almost without debate.

school, at college, at the bar, in public assemblies, in the Legislature, in Congress, boy and man, as a private cin-ten and in public life, in time of peace and in time of war, at all times and at every sacrifice, I have fought against it. It cost me ten years' exclusion from office and honor at the period of life when honors are the sweetest. No matter; I learned early to do right and to wait. Sir, it is but the development of the spirit of intermeddling, whose

children are strife and murder. Cain troubled himself about the sacrifices of Abel, and siew him. Most of the wars and contentions and litigation and bloodshed, from the beginning of time, have been its fruits. The spirit of bon-intervention is the very spirit of peace and concord. I do not believe that if slavery had never existed here we would have had no sectional controversies. This very civil war might have happened fifty, perhaps a hundred years later. Other and stronger causes of discontent and of distuntion it may be have any analysis. of disunion, it may be, have existed between other States and sections, and are now being developed every day into maturity. The spirit of intervention assumed the form of Abolitionism, because slavery was odious in name and by association to the Northern mind, and because it was that which most obviously marks the different civilizations of the two sections. The South herself, in her early and later efforts to rid herself of it, had exposed the weak and off naive parts of sixvery to the world. Abolition in ermeddling taught her at less to search for any defend; the assumed social, composite and political merit and value of the institution.

of the institution. But there never was an bour from the beginning when it did not seem to me as clear as the sun at broad noon, that the agitation m any form in the North and West of the slavery question must sooner or later end in disunion and civil war. This was the opinion and prediction for years of Whig and Democratic statesmen alike; and after the unfortunate dissolution of the Whig party in 1854, and the organization of the present Republican party upon an exclusive anti slavery and sectional basis, the event was inevitable, because, in the then existing temper of the public mind, and after the education through the press and by the pulpit, the lecture and the political canvass for twenty years, of a generation taught to hate slavery and the South, the success of that party, possessed as it was of every engine of political, business, social and religious influence, was certain. It was only a question of time, and short time. Such was its strength, indeed, that I do not believe that the union of the Democratic party in 1860 on any candidate, even though he had been supported also by the entire so called conservative or anti-Lincoln vote of the country, would have availed to defeat it; and if it had, the success of the Abolition party would only have been postponed four years longer. The disease had fastened too strongly upon the system to be healed until it had run its course. The doctrine of the "irr-pressible conflict" had been taught too long and accepted too widely and earnestly to die out until it should culminate in secession and disunion; and, if coercion were resorted to, then in civil war. I believed from the first that it was the purpose of some of the apostles of that doctrine to force a collision between the North and the South, either to bring about a separation or to find a vain but bloody pretext for abolishing slavery in the States. In any event, I knew, or thought I knew, that the end was certain collision and death to the Union.

Believing thus, I have for years past denounced those who taught that doctrine with all the vehemence the bitterness, if you choose-I thought it a righteous, a patriotic bitternes -of an earnest and impassioned nature. Thinking thus, I forwarded all who believed the doctrine or followed the party which taught it, with a sincerity and a d-p:h of conviction as profound as ever penetrated the heart of man. And when, for eight years past, over and over again, I have proclaimed to the people that the success of a sectional anti- la ery party would be the beginning of di-union and civil war in America, I believed it. I did. I had read history, and studied human nature, and medit-ted for years upon the character of our institutions and form of Government, and of the people of the South as well as North; and I could not coubt the event. But the people did not believe me, nor those older, and wiler and greater than 1. They rejected the prophecy and stoned the propacts. The candinale of the Republic can party was chosen President. Secession began. U vil war was imminent. It was no petty insurrection, no temporary comi ination to obstruct the execution of the laws in certain States, but a REVOLUTION, systematic, deliberate, determined, and with the consent of a majority of the people of each State which seceded. Causeless, it may have been; wicked it may have been; but there it was; not to be railed at, still less to be laughed a , but to be dealt with by statesmen as a fact. No display of vigor or force alone, however sudden or great, could have arre led it even at the outset. It was disuplop at last. The wolf had come. a ut civil war had not yet followed. In my deliberate and most solemn judgment, there was but one wise and masterly mode of dealing with it. Non-coercion would avert civil war, and compromise crash out both Abolitimism and Secession. The parent and the child would thus bo h perish. But a resort to force would at once precipitate war, basten secession, extend disunion, and, while it lasted, utterly cut off all hope of compromie. I believed that war, if long enough conthough, would be thus eternal disunion. I said it; I mean in; and, according to the utmost of my ability and influence, I exerted myself is behalf of the policy of non-coercion t was adopted by Mr. Fuchanan's Administration, with he almost unausmous consent of the Democratic and Constitutional Union parties in and out of congress; and, in Lebruary, with the concurrence of a majority of the Republican party in the Senate at d this House. But that party, most disastrously for the country, refused all compromise. How, indeed, could they acc pt any? That which the South demand and the Democratic and conservative parties of the North and West, were willing to grant, and which alone could avail to keep the peace and save the Union, implied a surrender of the sole vital element of the party and its platform-of this very principle, in fact, upon which it had just won the contest for the Presidency: not, indeed, by a majority of the popular vote-the majority was nearly a million against it-but under the forms of the Constitution. Sir, the crime, the "bigh crime" of the Republican party, was not so much its refusal to compromise, as its original organization upon a basis and doctrine wholly inconsistent with the stability of the Constitution and the peace of the Union

But to resume: the session of Congress expired. The President elect was inaugurated; and now, if only the policy of non coercion could be maintained, and war thus averted, time would do its work in the North and the South, and final, peaceable adjustment and reunion be secured. Some time in March it was announced that the President had resolved to continue the policy of his predecessor, and even go a step further, and evacuate Sumter and the other Federal forts and arsenals in the seceded States. His own party acquiesced; the whole country rejoiced The policy of non opercion had triumphed, and for once, sir, in my life I found myself in an immense majority. No min then pretended that a Union founded in consent could be cemented by force Nay, more, the President and the Secretary of State went further. Said Mr. Seward, In an official diplomatic letter to Mr. Adams:

"For these rea ous he (the president) would not be disposed to rejert a cardinal dogma of theirs, (the Secessionists,) namely, that the Pederal Go ternment could not redues the secoding States to obedience by conquest, although he were deposed to question that proposition. But in fact the President willowly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic government and sublingate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary memorial

Pardon me. sir, but I beg to know whether this conviction of the President and his Secretary is not the philosophy of the persistent and most vigorous efforts made by this Administration, and hest of all through this same Secretary, the mo ment war broke out and ever since till the late elections, to convert the United States into an imperial or de-potic Government? But Mr. Sew ard adds, and I agree with him:

"This Federal Republican system of ours is, of all forms of government, the very one which is most unfitted for

This, sir, was on the 10th of April, and yet that very day the fleet was under sail for Charleston. The policy of peace had been abandoned. Collision followed; the militia were ordered out;

Now, sir, on the 14th of April, I believed that coercion would bring on war, and war disunion. More than that; I believed, what you all in your

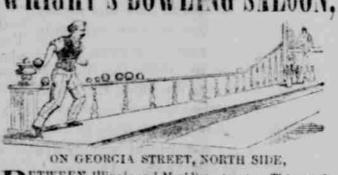
hearts believe to-day, that the South could never be conquered-never. And not that only; but I was satisfied-and you of the Abolition party have now proved it to the world-that the secret but real purpose of the war was to abolish slavery in the States. In any event, I did not doubt that whatever might be the momentary impulses of those in power, and whatever pledges they might make in the midst of their fury for the Constitution, the Union and the flag, yet the natural and inexorable logic of revolutions would, sooner or later, drive them to that policy, and with it to its final but inevitable result, the change of our present democratical form of Government into an im-These were my convictions on the 14th of April. Had I changed them on the 15th, when I read the Pre-ident's proclamation, and become convinced that I had been

wrong all my life, and that all history was a fable, and all human nature faire in its development from the beginning of time, I would beyo changed my public conduct also. But my convictions did not change. I thought that if war was disunfon on the 14th of April. It was equally disunion on the 15th, and at all times. Believing this, I could not, as an honest man, a Union man and a patriot, land an active support to the war; and I did not.
I had rather my right arm were plucked from its socket
and cast into eternal burnings, than, with my convictions,
so have thus deflect my sons with the guilt of moral perthat "all is fair in polities." I loathe, abbor, and detest the execrable maxim. I stamp upon it. No State can endure a single generation whose public men practise it. Whoever teaches it is a corrupter of youth. What we most want in these times and at all times, is honest and independent public men. That man who is dishonest in politics is not honest, at heart, in anything; and sometimes moral cowardies is dishonesty. Do right, and trust to God, and truth, and the people. Perish office, perish life itself, but do the thing that is right, and do it like a man. I did it. Certainly, sir, I could not doubt what he must suffer who dare dely the spinions. and the passions, not to say the madniss, of twenty mil-lion people. Had I not read history? But I not know human nature? But I appealed so lime, and right nobly hath the Avenger answered me. I did not support the war; and ta-day I bless God that.
not the smell of so much as one d rap of its blood is upon
my garments. Fir, I censure no brave man who rashed patriotically into this war, neither will I quarrel with any one, here or elsewhere, who gave to it an bonest support. Had their convictions been mine, I, too, would

this great question.

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that they be and appear before the said District Court of | Special attention given to the transportation of live DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent.

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> Essays, by Buckle. Kyes and Ears, by Beecher. Athens; or the Tragedies of Unbelief. Margaret: or Two Loves, by Emile De Gerardin. Leisure Hours in Town. Recreations of a Country Parson.

7:00 P. M. Terre Haute through mail, St. Louis, Cairo ... 9:20 A. M. Central way mail...... 10:55 A. M. Central through mail and Washington City 6 00 P. M. Terre Haute way, Evansville and Vincennes....12:30 p. m. Реги...... 11 30 а. м. Bellefontaine way and through 7:00 e. M. TWEEN Illinois and Meridian streets. This estab-Ishment is fitted up in superior style, and the best of order is preserved at all times. Gentlemen visiting the city, as well as the patrons residing here, will and it as it Tetre Pante th on h 5:00 P M. has hereto ore he p, a pleasant and agreeable place of fitted throughout. T. C. WRIGHT, Proprietor. A FULL LINE OF FALL & WINTER 1862 1862 GOODS ing tickets that read by the NORTH WISSOURI RAILROAD, The only rail route from St. Louis to St. Joseph. It is the MI CO DE COMPENSION OF shortest and quickest line, by thirteen hours, to the remotest point reached by rail, and is always as cheap as any other. Buy your Tickets to Kansas and all points in Northern Missouri by the North Missouri Railroad. ISAAC H. STURGEON. Pres't and Gen') Supt. North Missouti R. R. HENRY H SIMMONS, General Traveling Agent. Lynch & Keane's! INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI SERENCE- M. Bune RAILROAD! BOEGHT AT ATCHON! Shortest Route by Thirty Miles! NO CHANGE OF CARS TO CINCINNATI! Three trains leave Indianapolis Daily, (Sundays excepted.) AND WILL BE SOLD WIRSTTRAIN .- 5:15 A.M. (CINCINNATI EXPRESS) arrives at Cincinnati at 10:40 A M., and Lexington Second Train-11:25 A. M .- Cincinnati Mail, arrives at Below the Present Standard Prices! Cincinnati 4:45 P. M., making close connections with the Little Miami Railroad for Loveland, Morrow, Columbus, Newark, Zanesville, and Wheeling. Third Train-7:05 P. M. Cincinnati Express, arrives at Cincinnati 12:20 P. M. Fare same as by any other route. Cail for your tickets via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Baggage checked through. Special Notice .- He sure you get in the right train at 33 WEST WASHINGTON ST., Indianapolis. The only Cincinnati train, stands on the fifth track, being the farthest track south in the Union W. H. L. NOBLE, General Ticket Agent. Next Dry Goods store to the Palmer House. P. M. Lithgow, Traveling Agent nov17 '62-dly PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS LYNCH & KEANE,

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES. New Route to Chicago via Kokomo. INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-Moreland and William Moreland, in the Madison Circuit West.

WHENEAS, A libel of information has been filed in the O'N AND AFTER NOV. 15, 1862, trains will be . District Court of the United States within and for the A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 12:30 P. M. Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 17th day stop at all stations and make close connection at Kokome of January, 1863, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Rail-of the United States, for the District of indiana, against road for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive the tollowing described estate, credits and effects of one at Pern at 4.25 P. M., in time to make connections with James Carson, to-wit: "A certain judgment against Moses | trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and Court, in the State of Indiana, rendered April Term, 1861. | Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 7:25 for \$917 10, with a credit thereon of \$500; also a promis- A. M., after the arrival of the train on the T. & W. R. W. sory note against the same parties, due December 25, from the East, and arrive at Indianapolis at 11:20 A. M. 1861 for \$1,000, and two more notes against the same in time to make connections for all points East, South parties for \$750 each one of which is due December 25, and West. 1862, and the other is due Docember 25, 1863, ' for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress approved July | connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at 17, 1862, entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, to Peru at 2:30 A. M., in time to make connection with trains punish treason and subclition, to seize and conflicate the going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Rail property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying way, process against said property, and that the same may be

An Expresstrain will leave Indianapolis at 10:20 P. M., Returning the same train will leave Peru at 12:25 M . making close connection at Kokomo with the trains Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the on the concinnation and Chicago Railway from Chicago seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do here. Valparaise and Loga. port, and arrive at Indianapolis at by give public notice to all persons claiming said property. 4:30 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein. Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.

the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, stock, produce and merchandise generally. V. T. MALOTT, General Ticket Agent. nov18, '62-dly Channe of Time.

and Louisville and Nashville Roads. oining the west -ide of lot 9, in block 2, W. R. and S. R., Office, Madison Depot, West side. BOOKS.

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and joint resolutions, with declaratory resolutions, in the Senate and House, quite as numerous, all full of slaughter, were burried through Thus was CIVIL WAR inaugurated in America. Can any man to-day see the end of it? And now pardon me, sir, if I pause here a mo-

ment to define my own position at this time upon Sir, I am one of that number who have opposed Abo-litioni-m, or the political development of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North and West, from the beginning. In

doubtless have done as they did. With my convictions, I could not. But I was a Representative. War existed—by whose act no matter—not mine. The President, the Senwhose act no matter—not mine. The President, the Senete, the House and the country, all said that there should
be war—war for the Union; a union of consent and good
will. Our outhern brethren were to be whipped back
into love and fellowship at the point of the bayonet. Ob,
monstrous delusion! I can comprehend a war to compel
a people to accept a master; to change a form of Government; to give up territory; to abelish a domestic institution; in shert, a war of conquest and subturnation; but tion; in shert, a war of conquest and subjugation; but a war for union! Was the Union thus made? Was it ever

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streets, in rear of Glenn's Block, Indianapolis.

posite Glenn's Block.

January, 1868, by John Hanns, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the life d scribed real estate in said District, to-wit: A piece or parcel of land adjoining the town of Cambridge City, adin Hawkins' addition to said town, and being directly south of lot 6, and a part of 5, in said block 2, and facing Railroad street and the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad on the south, the same being the property formerly owned

by Wm. H. Cannon, and being me hundred fect on the street, by about 140 feet deep, also, 35 feet west side lots -5 and 6, in block 2, W. R. and S. R., in Hawkins addition to said town, for a violation of the powers of

OBTAINED FOR NEW INVENTIONS OF EVERY description. Fees contingent on success. No patent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, AMOS BEOADNAX. Patent Attorney Washington, D. C.

rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels,

an Act of Congress approved July 17th, 1862 entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and

and f r other purposes," praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property. and make their . llegations in that behalf

ow, therefore, in pursuance of the Monition under the seal of the said Court o me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therete, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st Monday of February next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and then and there to interpose their claims D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal, By I. S. Bestlow, Deputy, jan17-d141